

SPORTS



PKG sportsmen, participants in a 33-km peace race held under the motto, "Athletes for Peace, Against Nuclear Weapons", finishing in Bremen.

Photo ADN-TASS

Tournament is over and still continues

The women's international chess tournament in Zhelezovodsk has formally ended but yet continues. The thing is that 15 scheduled rounds named the holders of only two passes to the next stage, the challengers' tournament — Soviet Grandmaster Maria Likhacheva who came out on top with 11 points, and Vo Mingcheu of China who ran up half a point behind.

The third pass will be held for in an extra match of six games by Lyudmila Zaitseva of the USSR and Agneska Brumman of Poland who shared third-fourth place with ten points each. They will play in Zhelezovodsk too.

In a word, the tournament ended in the same way as a men's one in Tunis, where Viktor Gavrilov and Alexander Chernin shared third-fourth place. In their extra match just ended in Moscow, international Master Chernin beat Grandmaster Gavrilov 3.5-2.5.

Viktor BABIKIN

Sanctions eased

Lying considerable in Zurich an appeal by the English Football Association over the ban on international play in all countries for the English clubs following the tragic crash in Brussels. FIFA has somewhat changed its original ruling allowing English teams to enter international tournaments outside Europe.

English clubs will be banned from play in Europe indefinitely and Liverpool — for yet another three years.

African Games to be held in Kenya

The 4th African Games, which have been adjourned several times, are to take place in Kenya on August 8-22, 1987, said in Nairobi a spokesman for the Kenyan Ministry of Culture and Social Services.

These pictures were taken during wrestling training session and a gymnastic contest at the new Samoilov sports complex in Moscow. Every day the complex receives more than five thousand students from vocational schools and technical colleges for training in various sporting activities. There are also training sections for children and elderly people.

Photos by Alexander Yokovlev

Jubilee championship of 'musketeers'

The 40th world fencing championship has begun in Barcelona, Spain. The first event in the Blau-Grana Palace of Sport is the men's foil. The Soviet team led by live-time world champion Alexander Romanov from Minsk.

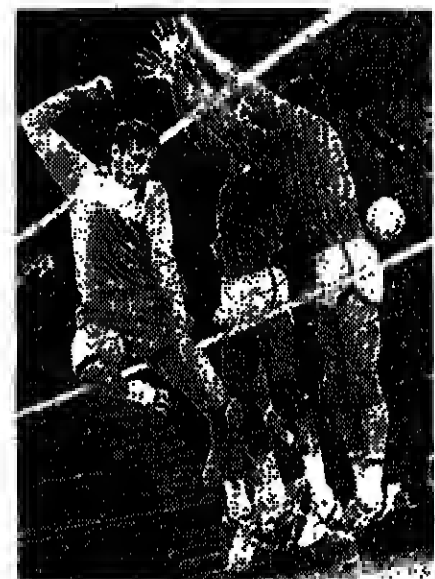
According to specialists, there will be still competition in all individual and team events, for fencing is steadily gaining popularity in various countries, and

there are top-notch fencers in Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Italy, France, West Germany, the GDR and China.

The Soviet team mainly comprises winners and medalists of a national championship held a month ago in Moscow, the team's chief coach and many-time world champion Vladimir Nazlymov told a TASS correspondent. Together with noted masters like Romanov, Andrei

Viktor Krovopustov and Valentin Sidorova are a wide range of newcomers, among them national champions.

The price of every award in time will be exceptionally high, said Nazlymov, and not only to growing competition but due to the fact that general turnover in our fencing price in the space is taking place. The championship will last July 21.



An episode from a match between the Second National and the Youth National teams played at the Moscow regional tournament. The experienced player won 3-2. This match served as a meter of the players' readiness for the international competitions like the Moscow Summer Games to Japan, the World Championships in Italy, Games of the Friendly Armies in Poland, the World Cup in Poland, the World Cup in Poland, the World Cup in Poland.

Photo: Sergei...

Games a year away

According to the Prensa Latina news agency, a congress of the Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization has ended in the town of Santiago de los Caballeros in the Dominican Republic. The participants heard reports by the organizing committee of the 15th Central American and Caribbean Games due to start in the Dominican Republic on July 5, 1986.

For the first time yet the organization decided to hold some events in other countries — rowing in Mexico, field hockey in Jamaica, and fencing in Cuba.

It was reported that according to preliminary estimates over 3,000 athletes will attend.

ICE HOCKEY: A NEW START

Soviet ice-hockey teams have started warming up for the new season, and fans hope that the national team will regain the world title and that the leaders CAC and Moscow Dynamo will face stronger domestic opposition this time — the national team sorely needs new blood.

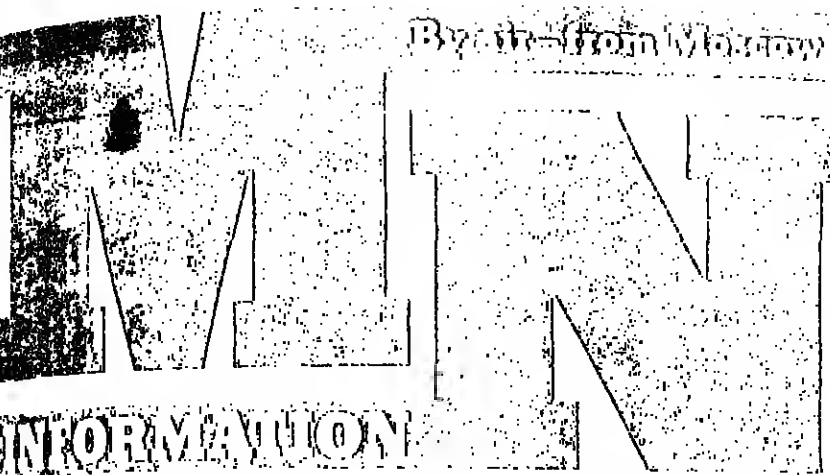
We have already reported that the championship, getting under way on September 20, will have a new format. All the points the teams score from start to finish will count to make all of them go out in every game and not hope to begin from

scratch in the final tournament. There will be 12 initial starts at the first stage, while the second one will already have only ten in competition. Specialists see the championship as the chief test for players simultaneously aspiring for spots on the national team.

Preparing for the world and European championships, to be held on April 12-28 next year in Moscow, the national team will play several international games. In early September this year it will take on world champions Czechoslovakia in three games

In December will enter the final "Izvestia" tournament. Moscow together with Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Finland, Canada, and will play the games with Sweden in February in March with the USSR. April with Finland — two games each time.

In December-January, the "Izvestia" tournament, 5 clubs will play in various tournaments abroad. Most will doubtless focus on CAC, in formance in Canada where it will play live to seven with top line NHL clubs.



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Women for equality, development and peace

Nairobi (Kenya). A World Conference has opened here to discuss and evaluate the achievements of the Decade for Women declared by the United Nations in 1975. It is being attended by delegations from 120 countries and representatives of several international organizations.

The President of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, has sent a message of greetings to the conference.

The motto of the UN Decade, "Equality, Development and Peace," incorporates specific and linked tasks facing mankind. The Soviet Union has actively supported the Decade and its contribution to the implementation of its noble aims, the message reads.

The Decade has contributed to the growth of political awareness among women; raised their role in the life of their countries and in international affairs; raised their participation in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress. Women of the world are protesting against the aggressive policies of imperialism, aggression, racism, sexism, and suppression of democracy and freedom, against exploitation of newly-independent states by colonialism.



G. Vasilchenko. "Chronicle of a Victorious Spring".

'40 victorious years'

An international art show, "40 victorious years. Socialist art in the struggle for peace, humanism and social progress", is currently in progress at the Moscow Central Exhibition Hall. About 4,000 paintings, graphic

works, items of sculpture and decorative and applied art are being displayed by 11 socialist countries — Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland,

Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The show is decorated with posters of the war years while artists of various generations depict the exploits of peoples who defeated the hated enemy — Hitler's fascism.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the results of the national economic development in the first half of this year and outlined the tasks of the 1985 annual plan and the five-year plan in general. It was noted that in the first six months of this year there was a further growth in the economy and in the population's living standards. Efforts to overcome the pitfalls in the development of the national economy in the winter period have been successful. The volume of industrial production over the six months increased by 3.1 per cent, including 4.2 per cent in the second quarter of this year.

The Politbureau discussed further development of new methods in economic management and reinforcement of their effect on intensification of scientific and technological progress.

In a ruling on this matter the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers established the main directions in the efforts to further improve the economic mechanism. It is planned to further increase incentives for work collectives and all links in the national economy so as to increase the effectiveness and technical level of production, as well as the quality of their output. Greater opportunities will be given to enterprise to allocate, at their own discretion, funds for production expansion, socio-cultural activities and housing construction. The list of government ministries now employing new management methods will be increased in 1986.

The Politbureau meeting examined further construction of the Batai-Amur Main Railway Line.

Also deliberated on were the results of M. S. Gorbachev's talks with Milka Planinc, Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who was on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union as well as N. A. Tikhonov's discussions with the latter. It was noted that these meetings had again confirmed the inviolably friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia and the two countries' mutual desire to expand cooperation in all spheres on the basis of the principles embodied in their joint documents. The exchange of views showed either proximity or identity in the two countries' positions on contemporary key issues and this contributes to the growth and achievement of a healthy international climate, greater mutual understanding and trust.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

UNFORGETTABLE FLIGHT



V. Kuznetsov and A. Leonov.

Two years ago, the spaceships Soyuz and Apollo were launched simultaneously from Baikonur and Cape Canaveral space centers. People in many countries followed with great interest the joint flight of Alexei Leonov and Volody Kuznetsov of the Soviet Union and Thomas Stolford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton of the United States. We well remember those minutes when the two ships met and docked in orbit around the Earth. Soviet cosmonauts reported in the newspaper PRAVDA. We and the American crew took forward to that moment which was preceded by three years of light preparations. We were glad to welcome them on board the Apollo.

Alexei Leonov and Volody Kuznetsov will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the joint Soviet-Apollo flight in the United States at the invitation of the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Nicaragua pushes 'contras' out

Managua. The Sandinista People's Army have expelled the main force of the CIA hirelings by making them retreat into Honduras and Costa Rica, said the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Speaking in the radio and television programme, "Fidel the People", he said that only isolated gangs of "contras" have remained in the border areas.

Because of Washington, he said, the people of Nicaragua who brought off a revolution six years ago cannot live in peace. Thousands of Nicaraguans including women and children have become victims of the American criminal aggression. The Nicaraguan Government will continue to consolidate the country's defences, being faced with the growing threat of a

direct military intervention from the USA, said member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Movement Humberto Ortega. Speaking at a ceremony of consoling soldiers of the Sandinista National People's Army, he called on the people of Nicaragua to turn their republic into a fortress inaccessible to the aggressors.

Sergei Bubka makes pole-vault history

World champion Sergei Bubka of the USSR has made his name permanent in sports by scaling 600 cm, an all-time world best, at an international competition in Paris. His earlier record of 594 cm was set last August.

The big crowd went in raptures over the achievement of Bubka, the first pole-vaulter ever to scale the '600cm' mark of six metres. He started off by vaulting 570 cm, a height he had reached in the world title in Helsinki. Taking it in his stride, he added as many as 30 centimetres to it. The stadium was all agog with expectation. His first attempt was unsuccessful, and he missed it narrowly next, touching the bar with his hand. However, he made it... the third go.

Now I feel just like any athlete would have felt. I think that fortune, which has smiled on me today, in my shoes, the smiling 21-year-old Bubka, told the world's critical factor in any sport, even given hard press. I was ready for the trick even a year ago. (laughing and talent).



Jubilant Sergei Bubka.

Photo AP-TASS

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Peace vessel sabotaged in New Zealand

London. The explosion which sank "The Rainbow Warrior" was an attempt to liquidate the leaders of the international environmental union, which opposes the French nuclear tests in the Pacific, said one of the directors of the organization P. Moore. Speaking in Oakland, New Zealand, he said that the union's members are full of resolve to continue the campaign against the French experiments with nuclear weapons on the Mururoa Atoll.

"The Rainbow Warrior" is the flagship of a flotilla of vessels on which peace champions from many countries in the region planned to sail out from New Zealand early next month for

the shores of French Polynesia on an expedition of protest against the nuclear tests France has been carrying out for more than ten years on the Mururoa Atoll. However, the time bomb blast made the ship's hull leak, and it capsized. One crew member was killed in the attack.

The sabotage in Oakland's harbor had other far-reaching aims. By exploding a bomb on board a peace ship, some forces have attempted to put pressure on the Government of New Zealand which is firm in its line to nuclear-free zone and which refused to allow ships carrying nuclear weapons into its territorial waters.

KRYTRONS FOR A PAKISTANI BOMB

New York. With US connivance the military regime of Pakistan has made yet another step to developing its own nuclear weapons.

The ABC TV network quotes some "intelligence sources" as saying that Islamabad has secretly obtained a large batch of special electronic devices of American make used in nuclear bomb tests. These devices known as krytrons have already arrived at a secret nuclear center outside Islamabad which

currently actively develops nuclear weapons.

Last month Pakistani scientists held a successful test of an explosive device similar to that used in nuclear charges. American experts think that this Pakistan has made a big step to possessing a nuclear bomb, the network points out.

Krytrons are produced by the world's only firm located in the town of Wellesley, Mass. USA, the EG and G Inc. and cannot be exported without US Department licenses.

The problem of 'two Koreas' can be solved

Pyongyang. The unshakable position which the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea take consists in the struggle against all and every intrigue aimed at perpetuation of the country being split in "two Koreas" and in a desire to solve the problem of unification by peaceful means of the negotiating table, said the DPRK's President, General Sec-

retary of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Il Sung. In an interview to the Japanese magazine "Sekai", he said that in order to have a successful dialogue between the North and the South, the two sides must direct their efforts to create a situation favorable for this, and to confirm their sincere desire to find practical ways for unification.



Another Easter Island mystery.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybaiko

West Germany steps up its military aid to Turkey

Bonn. The West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has returned from an official visit to Turkey. Although the Chancellor has expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks he had with the Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the President Kenan Evren, the political circles in West Germany are disappointed with the results of the visit.

Although the visit seemed auspicious since an associated member Turkey is hitched to the Common Market, there are nearly a million and a half of the

Turkish gasarbeiter working in West Germany and both countries are partners in NATO, the visit was marked by profound discord.

One of the less tangible results of the visit has been expansion in the military cooperation between the two NATO allies. The West German visitor has promised to increase West German military aid in the next year and a half from 130 to 180 million DM. However, from helping Turkey to resolve its economic problems this will make them even more difficult.

AIDING AND ABETTING TERRORISM

New York. The US House of Representatives has voted a bill on military support for the terrorist groups operating in Latin America.

While the Clark Amendment was in effect (it was passed in 1976) UNITA grouping has millions of dollars along CIA channels, using terror to sabotage to destabilize the Angolan Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

Meanwhile, delegates to the 42nd session of the OAU in Algiers have sharply criticized the actions of the Reagan administration, calling it a government for terrorism in Africa. They denounced the actions of the US Congress in regard to the Clark Amendment, describing this step as a blow against Africa.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, led by Danforth, has said that the US is doing everything to prevent aggression against its country, since the UN Charter will now be able to receive weapons directly from the United States in order to fight the legitimate cause of his country.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The US House of Representatives has passed an amendment to the law on US foreign aid, granting a \$100 million increase for the next fiscal year to the US groups conducting an anti-terrorist war against the Soviet Union under CIA umbrella. The amount is also estimated to be the purpose in the 1987-88 year.

② A military tribunal in the Turkish town of Diyarbakir sentenced ten members of the Kurdish nationalist movement to death and many others to long term prison.

③ A lengthy drought in central Colombia has severely hit agriculture. In the department of Tolima the total damage is estimated at seven billion col pesos and harvest of wheat, corn, coffee, rice and beans will drop by over 10 per cent.

Franco-Japanese talks

Paris. French President Francois Mitterrand has held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. According to political circles, the talks again revealed the differences between the two powers over the American nuclear weapons.

Other subjects discussed were the economic problems of the capitalist world, growing differences between the two powers, the role of the US in the world, and the role of the Japanese in the world.

The French president has also assessed the situation of the Japanese economy, the Japanese major capitalist nations, and the Japanese National Development (NDD) plan for the next five years.

New Latin America emerges on the scene

Lima. An appeal to the Latin American governments to unite their efforts in order to come out with a common strategy to solve the huge foreign debt problem has been made by the President of Peru Alan Garcia, Secretary-General of the Latin American Party.

The democratic transformations over the past few years, said A. Garcia, have been causing substantial changes in the system of the unequal relations between Latin America and the developed capitalist countries. The fight for genuine independence is spreading throughout the continent. At present a new Latin America is emerging on the international scene and its countries are increasingly seeking the establishment of equitable and just state relations and actively seeking the political and economic rights of their people.

The problem of the region's foreign debts, he pointed out, is a result of the imperialist protectionist and discriminatory policies. The new movement will be guided by the interests of the Peruvians and the peoples of the region, and ignore the interests of the US-controlled International Monetary Fund.

FACTS and EVENTS

① A new monstrous crime has been committed by Afghan revolutionaries. A power station in Kabul killed many people and injured many others, mostly women and children. A spokesman for the Afghan security service said that the monstrous crime would not go unpunished.

② Research carried out in New York has revealed that four of every five senior second-hand car buyers believe that using a steady job is their top priority. Most of them even do not hope to find satisfactory employment.

③ Khmer Rouge has categorically rejected the Thai proposal to divide the border between the two countries. The Khmer Rouge reaction to the Thai proposal is a so-called "unpleasant question". A statement released by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry pointed out that this proposal from Thailand represents a crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country and the right of the people to solve their own problems.

Japan boosts defence budget

Tokyo. The Japanese ruling party has decided to increase the country's military expenditure. According to the Japanese media, the Nakasone government has decided to increase the defence budget by 10 per cent.

Political observers note that for the political circles in Japan it is extremely important to sleep over the one per cent barrier, after which the Japanese military will have a complete freedom of action. Confirming this forecast the Defence Department in Tokyo has already requested from the Treasury 20,000,000 million yen to implement the next five-year plan of building up the country's defence potential in 1989-1990.



Pictured above is Amine, a teacher, with her charges at one of the secondary schools in the Kandahar Province. The April Revolution has brought radical changes to the Afghan society. Placed development has become the main feature in production, science, culture, and education. There are nearly 500,000 schoolchildren in the republic.

Who owns the sea bed resources?

New York. The USSR permanent mission at the United Nations has described as an illegal attempt to usurp the authority and functions of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the laying by the US Government of licenses for plots in the international area of the sea bed. These actions taken by the US administration, and the separate agreement between eight Western countries of August 3, 1984 are solely aimed at subverting the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and at establishment of a regime for the use of the resources in the international part of the sea bed which is incompatible with the Convention, says a letter sent by the USSR permanent mission at the United Nations addressed to the

Chairman of the Preparatory Commission.

The Commission must immediately subject this separate agreement of official chancelleries as completely illegal and should point out that like any other treaties and actions as regards the international area of the sea bed incompatible with the Convention, it will not be recognized by the Commission, says the letter distributed as a United Nations document. The Soviet side believes that the Commission should start exercising its functions as soon as possible to register requests for plots of the sea bed. This would serve as a practical step towards the imposition of the regime established by the Convention in the use of the resources in the international part of the sea bed and consolidate this regime and the Convention as a whole.

Science and technology

SAVING TV AUDIENCE FROM ADVERTISEMENTS

Engineer Albert Novak of New York recently patented a device by means of which one can remove from a TV screen the ads which cover approximately a third of US television broadcasting time. As Novak says, the ad appears the device switches off the image and sound, and pause is filled in by pleasant music.

LASER AGAINST TATTOO

To most cases a tattoo is the result of unpardonable recklessness of young people. To remove it by a surgical operation or by means of chemicals is a complicated and painful process.

Italian physicians of the Romo centre for laser application in medicine have worked out and began using effectively a laser instrument which helps remove tattoos quickly and, what is the main thing, almost painlessly.

ANTI-ALCOHOL SENSORS

The problem of drunk driving is as old as the car itself and attempts are being made to solve it.

New Zealand plans to supply benches for all automobiles with a special sensor which functions on the principle of breathing. The device, very sensitive to the slightest content of alcohol in the air, may instantly open it in the breath of the driver. In this case an electric signal sent by the sensor instantly switches off the motor by blocking the system of power supply.

OF INTEREST

Present for giraffe

A giraffe, nicknamed Conrad, a gift of Swedish children. Recently the kids presented a warm scarf to Conrad to help it cope with the severe Northern winter. The scarf is as long as the giraffe's neck. It was knitted from multicolored woolen threads by 500 Swedish schoolchildren.

Donk the trouble maker

The new waiter of Kavio, a fashionable restaurant in Edin-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FESTIVAL AND ITS ADVERSARIES

TASS analyst A. Popov writes that in trying to besmirch the future participants of the Moscow Festival of Youth and Students Western publications occasionally dish up totally absurd things. Recently, for instance, the American yellow press concocted the version that the Soviets were going to send several submarines to the American shores to bring a hundred of two American young people to the Festival.

According to another tale the US delegation's trip to the Festival is financed by the Soviet bank for foreign trade.

Some Western governments are resorting to open pressure on forum participants to deter their coming to Moscow. The Bonn government, for instance, for the first time since 1968 has refused to finance the trip to Moscow of a West German youth delegation.

Despite the pressure, demands and attacks on the Festival and its participants by authorities, young people in the West would not abandon their trip to Moscow. Moreover, a growing number of them are coming over in support of the Festival, the author emphasizes.

WHAT HAS THE CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA SHOWN

Commenting on the meeting of human rights experts which was held in Ottawa, Vsevolod Solov'yev writes in IZVESTIA that of this meeting the socialist countries have introduced more than a score of detailed and absolutely specific proposals which urge governments to take effective measures to remove each abnormal phenomenon incompatible with human dignity as unemployment, homelessness and half-starved existence, and to introduce measures to eradicate racism in all its forms and manifestations and to eliminate discrimination against women.

The meeting, however, has proved unable to work out a final document. The main reason for this is that the Western delegations understood only too well that in a document like this it would have been impossible to avoid mentioning crude and massive violations of human rights in the Western countries.

Yet, those who believed the conference to be a failure are for the most part in the first place, it is a good thing that representatives from the 35 countries which signed the Final Act at Helsinki ten years ago have been able to get together and discuss the human rights situation. In the second place, the discussions of the meeting and the recommendations made there will leave their trace even though they were rejected by the Western delegations. Finally, the conference has shown that the dialogue which began ten years ago at Helsinki, a dialogue which is not always easy, is still going on.

PEOPLE AGAINST 'STAR WARS'

The anti-war movements in dozens of countries, including NATO states do not allow themselves to be lulled by demagoguery from overseas, writes PRAVDA. An indication of it is a recent proposal by a group of noted political and public figures in various countries to stage a world congress in October 1986 in Copenhagen to mark the international Year of Peace.

A representative conference held outside Stockholm specified its agenda—"Space weapons and international security". The conference was marked by much argument, and the ultimate winners were common sense and realism and resolve not to let space turn into an arena of the arms race.

Everywhere people are encouraged by the Soviet statement that the USSR will not be the first to step with arms into outer space.

CAUSES FOR U.S.-WESTERN EUROPE CONFLICTS

The magazine, SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIA writes as follows:

The West Europeans have become aware that the sharp turnabout in US strategies since the late seventies is not only linked with the desire to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union, but also pursues the purpose of restoring the American position of dominance in the capitalist world. In this direction, the USA is taking a number of measures designed to undermine the competitiveness of the West European allies. Such measures include introduction of protectionist restrictions in trade with the West European countries.

The USA is also seeking to subvert the competitiveness of Western Europe by disrupting its economic links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It extends the list of goods controlled by the COCOM so as to restrict the export of high technologies from West European countries to the Soviet Union. It urges limitations on the crediting relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

However, the aggravation in the international situation provoked by the USA has not minimized the differences between the imperialist states. On the contrary, they have increased.

burgh, looked rather respectable in his bowtie and black bowler. But very soon the fascinated visitors became convinced that Donk was not always proper and obliging.

Serving a glass of wine Donk, instead of putting it on the table, emptied its content on the customer's suit. Then he flew into rage and began to smash furniture and dishes. Scared people rushed to the exit. But in a few minutes Donk calmed down and became rooted to the spot.

He stood in a black hole, suddenly rolled down his shoulders and fell to the floor. In fact Donk is an anthropoid robot whom the enterprising owner of the restaurant had bought to amuse his clients. But something went wrong with his sophisticated

How the 'breakfast' got even

A huge python is kept at the biology laboratory of the University of Arizona, USA. Not long ago it was given to it for breakfast.

As usual, the python began hypnotizing its victim and unnoticeably fell asleep himself. Meanwhile the rat got hungry. The "breakfast" sprang up to the sleeping python and gnawed 80 cm long wound in its body. Box awakened only after that.

Donk the trouble maker

Round the Soviet Union

● A GRADUATION WORK — A MOBILE HOME FOR SHEPHERDS HEATED BY SOLAR ENERGY — PRESENTED FOR DEFENCE AT THE KAZAKHSTANIA REPUBLIC IN THE EAST OF THE USSR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE WAS HIGHLY APPRECIATED AND RECOMMENDED FOR PRODUCTION. Every other student of Kazakh agricultural colleges is now engaged in research. Last year alone about 40 graduation projects of final year students were introduced on the farms of the republic.

● THE SECOND ONE-MILLION-KILOWATT UNIT OF THE ZAPOROZHYE ATOMIC POWER STATION IN THE UKRAINE IS NOW PRODUCING CURRENT. Less than seven months have passed since its first reactor went into operation. Over this short period of time 2,300 million kilowatt-hours of energy, generated on nuclear fuel, were added to the Single Power Grid of the country's European part.

● THE FIRST GRADUATES FROM KUYBYSHEV AVIATION INSTITUTE (A CITY ON THE VOLGA) — ENGINEERS WORKING ON OPTICAL QUANTUM GENERATORS — HAVE GOT ASSIGNMENTS TO THEIR JOBS. The Institute is one of the first in the country to train such specialists. Among its other graduates are engineers in laser treatment, welding, cutting and alloying metals, as well as developers of industrial control laser systems.

LASER HELPS GROW CRYSTALS

Soviet physicists have suggested the use of laser for growing various crystals, such as "sapphire, ruby, and garnet. A small laser of low capacity is enough to obtain crystals in a low nucleus.

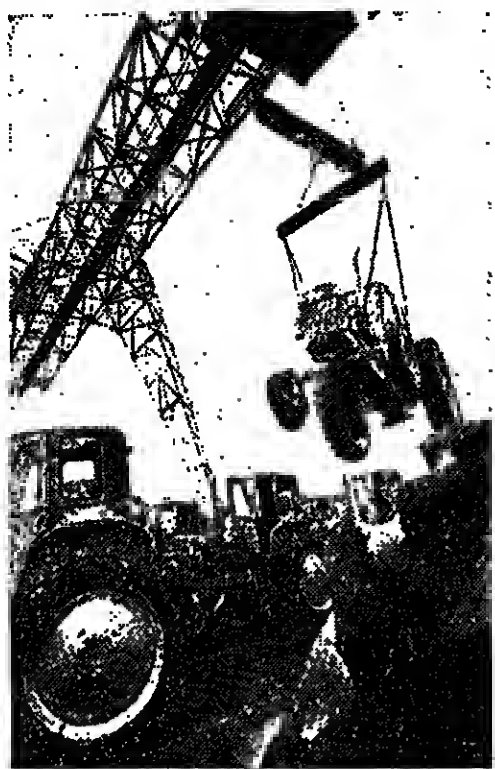
The method of artificial cultivation of crystals has been known for a long time. There are many industrial factories in the USSR producing goods for the jewelry and food industries, optics, electronics and other branches. The new laser technology not only speeds up the process. It helps control them, i.e. develop crystals of different shapes and weight.

COTTON PICKERS

Uzbekistan is a republic of hot sun and cotton. Therefore the republic's key industrial branches serve the cotton-growing and processing industry. The republic is the country's major supplier of farm machines for this branch of agriculture. It boasts of leading research institutes, design bureaus and plants engaged in designing and producing machines for Soviet cotton growing. The main enterprises of this branch are the Tashkent, Uzbek and Chirchik farm machine plants, as well as Krasny Dvigatei. They manufacture cotton pickers, row-crop tractors, cotton seeders, cultivators, hoes, pinning and sprinkling machines.

Uzbek workers and engineers thoroughly thought over the development of the first cotton picker. After comprehensive tests its mass production began on September 13, 1971. Since then many different models of reliable and easily operated machines came down the plant's conveyor. Ordinary two-row tractors were replaced with the four- and six-row "Uzbekistan" machines. The plant has started the production of machines for long-fibre seed and varieties of cotton, as well as special tractors which pick cotton from the ground.

Today the Tashkent tractor plant annually turns out about 7,000 tractors of six modifications



used for picking more than 70 per cent of Uzbek cotton. The plant's output is much in demand in our country and abroad. Its machines are exported to Latin American, European, Asian and African countries.

BYELORUSSIAN SHALES ARE PROFITABLE TO DEVELOP

The combustible shales of Byelorussia are fit for profitable commercial processing. This conclusion was made by specialists who completed a major cycle of research within the framework of the republican comprehensive scientific and technical programme, "Shales".

The reserves of the combustible shales, discovered in Polesye, are estimated at billions of tonnes but its quality leaves much to be desired. Unlike the Estonian (a Baltic republic) the Byelorussian shales contain less organic substance which is scattered in the rock by small inclusions and so evenly that the application of existing methods of separation is senseless.

In search of a new method of separation of the organic part of shale from mineral ballast, re-

searchers studied the possibilities of using ultrasound, curvilinear field and electronic bombardment. The processing conditions, discovered by them, made it possible to considerably increase the output of organic substance, bringing it to 40 per cent. This proved sufficient for the subsequent thermal treatment to become profitable.

The programme "Shales" involves the solution of the problem to enhance the growth of the power potential of Byelorussia. It is envisaged to obtain from the combustible shale products fit for putting out synthetic fuel.

The new type of fuel will help reduce or, at least, preserve for a long time and of the former level the amount of fuel brought in from beyond the

republic. This promises great economic effect, since transportation expenses on its delivery to Byelorussia now several times surpasses the cost of extraction.

Intensification of land reclamation

Reclaimed lands totalling 12 per cent of the country's farmlands, yield more than a third of agricultural produce, including 100 per cent cotton and rice harvest, 75 per cent of vegetables, about 50 per cent of fruits and grapes. Over the past 20 years the area of irrigated lands has doubled, and that of drained lands almost tripled.

Land reclamation will play a major part in further intensification of agricultural production in the USSR. It is planned to build new hydroelectric facilities, reservoirs, big canals in some southern districts of the country and redistribute part of

Making fertilizers with water

Leningrad experts have developed an original technology for obtaining potash fertilizers which rules out the building of power-intensive mixing and concentration mills. It is easy for places like Turkmenia, Central Asian republics, where the depth of mineral deposits is high, to exploit underground minerals by traditional methods.

The new technology involves the use of the soil layer and columns of pipes are drawn through them. Water drawn into the pipes is pumped into the soil layer, the pipes' joints by a special water is pumped across the surface and processed.

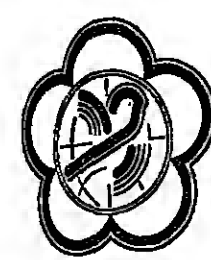
In summer by-products of sun rays in special bathers, winter, under the influence of cold, the ready fertilizer comes crystallized. Besides, it needs no granulation before being applied to the soil. In this way the national economy receives an additional base for extracting mineral fertilizers: the south — an area of developed farming.

The open-air works with a capacity of up to one million tonnes of fertilizer a year considerably meet the needs of potash fertilizers, which today brought to Turkey from other parts of the world.

the flow of northern rivers cover the shortage of water sources.

The diversion of part of the flow of northern rivers — the Caspian and Aral seas — make it possible to increase the area of irrigated lands between the Volga and the Don and in the Northern Caucasus.

A project is being developed to channel part of the Ob and Siberian rivers to some regions north of the Ural, to the Central Asia and Kazakhstan in order to improve water supply to the inhabitants and livestock establishments.



Torch for the Festival

On the opening day of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students the flames will light at Leningrad, the main stadium in the Soviet capital, from a exquisite torch designed by specialists at the Leningrad Engineering Works. It might be called the "young brother" of the Olympic torch also designed here five years ago.

The Festival torch is very beautiful and elegant. Artist designer Boris Rogachov made it look like a blossoming flower. It is 67 centimetres high and weighs 1,200 grammes. There is a flame in the golden bud on top. The middle part is decorated with petals of the traditional city, the emblem of youth forums. Its body, made of stainless steel, is saturated with grey-blue colour.

Self members of the Leningrad Technological Institute (near the Leninovets) have observed special salts thanks to which the flame's colour will be bright red.

The hall will take place on August 2, i.e. the last working day of the Festival. The delegates will attend it after debates and discussions and, on the eve of the Festival's conclusion will be able to rest well and have a good time.

The hall means a festive mood, says chief producer of the theatre A. Chelvyorkin. We'll have 2,000 young men and women, who'll assemble in the hall, to have the sincere feeling

STUDENTS INVITE YOU TO A BALL



Actors of the Moscow University amateur theatre (see photo) are preparing a major function of the Festival's cultural programme — an international student ball to be held in the concert hall of the Rossiya Hotel (on the banks of the Moskva River). They are being assisted by professional producers, choreographers, students of Moscow theatrical schools and many others who will not even be present at the ball.

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of unity when it does not matter what language your neighbour is speaking.

There are many surprises in store for the guests. Not disclosing the secrets of organizers I shall say that even the water surface of the Moskva River will be used. In the concert hall there will be dances, games and various numbers and everyone will enjoy to the full.

ANAT MITROKHINA

Science and technology

ALLIANCE WITH DESERT

Any building work in the Karakum Desert will start with a map of sand motion on the territory of Turkmenia (a Soviet Central Asian republic), compiled by scientists at the applied geography laboratory of the Desert Institute attached to the republican Academy of Sciences.

On the basis of maps compiled with data of field investigations and photographs from outer space, geomorphologists provide production workers with detailed information about the intensity and scope of sand motion, give recommendations for protecting construction sites and communication lines. By means of maps it is possible to calculate the approximate volume of earth work, assess the conditions for the operation of building equipment and transport.

Besides, these investigations help preserve desert flora and fauna.

LIBRARY OF NATURE

A remarkable forest has grown in the forestry department of the Moscow Agricultural Academy. As if on parade, various types of trees from all parts of the world are lined up here. The giant sequoia stands next to the cork tree.

The unusual collection put together over the years is not merely a pantry of nature but offers rather interesting information as well.

Students of the Academy who will soon take over guardianship of forests can obtain a lot of practical information in the forest.

Apart from the natural samples, the department has gathered one of this country's richest collections of timber made up of more than six hundred samples.

MEDICAL ORCHESTRA

Lithuanian folk wind instruments have become a good addition to the remedies of the Lithuanian children's hospital. Doctors use them as a "recreational therapy" of the patients suffering from respiratory diseases. They improve

their lungs — by playing horns and pipes of different sizes called skudulais.

Usually recuperative treatment lasts for months. The children become bored with the traditional physiotherapeutic treatment and respiratory gymnastics. The new method of treatment — orchestra activity — is becoming not only a medicinal factor but also arouses in children favourable emotions which contribute to quick recovery of patients.

Kitchen-garden on icebreaker

The V. Kuperovich Institute of Experimental Botany of the Byelorussian SSR Academy of Sciences has completed the development of the "greenhouse" installations for sea-going ships.

Such plants were made on order placed by the Murmansk company and now operate on some icebreakers and in Arctic expeditions on the Bolshoi Medvedy Island. Byelorussian scientists have also elaborated special

soil for original hothouses, analysed different versions of microclimate in them. The sailors called these plants "Vitamin", i.e. vitamin conveyor which can produce up to 100 kg of vegetables and vitamin greens in one month. At present tomatoes, paprika, radish, parsley, dill and other greens are "harvested" on icebreakers cruising in the Arctic latitudes.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

MINOR NATIONALITIES IN GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATURE

More than one-fourth of residents in eight out of the 15 Soviet constituent republics represent nationalities who are not native to these places. In Kazakh, Kirgizia and most of the twenty autonomous republics such "outsiders" are more than half of the population. They all enjoy broad representation in government and legislature, writes the magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBRAZOVANIYE (Political self-education). The deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are of 63 nationalities. Represented in the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics are nationalities who make up tenth and even hundredths of a per cent of their population. In the local Soviets, the percentage of deputies which are from nationalities, small numerically but having a stronghold within the USSR, is, as a rule, higher than their proportion in the population. The percentage of deputies who are Khokhaz, Altayans, Balkars, Yakuts and Buryats is 1.5 to 2.5 times higher than their percentage of the country's residents.

Also represented in government and legislature are such nationalities which have no national stronghold in the Soviet Union. Millions of Germans, Poles, Kurds, Koreans and people of other nationalities are fully-fledged citizens of this country which has become native for them. Among the deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics elected in February 1985, there are Bulgarians, Poles, Germans, Greeks, Uighurs, Kurds, Koreans and representatives of other nationalities.

NEW ENGINEERING FRONTIERS

Engineering plays a key role so far as retooling in the national economy and scientific and technological revolution is concerned, writes the weekly KRONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In the current 11th Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) engineering has been developing faster than other industries.

Between 1981 and 1984, the volume of engineering production grew by 30 per cent while the entire industrial output increased only by 10 per cent. Still higher rates were recorded in the power, chemical and petrochemical engineering as well as in the manufacture of instruments and some other branches of engineering.

Much has been done, yet today the mile of growth in the industry is hardly satisfactory. This has been pointed out in the Party's local documents very straightforwardly, notes the paper. The technical level of the output and production in engineering does not meet present-day demands imposed by the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The scale and the character of the tasks facing engineering demand a profound transformation of its production and technological base.

That is why in the 11th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) attitude to the entire engineering complex will be radically changed.

Capital investments in engineering will increase 1.8-2 times as compared with the previous five years. The money involved will be invested, first and foremost, in the modernization of engineering, including the development of industries serving as the main catalyst in scientific and technological progress in such spheres as microelectronics, computer technologies, and manufacture of instruments — in fact, of the entire cybernetics complex.

GENETICIANS DESIGN PLANTS

It is now possible to design a cell and an entire organism out of separate molecules, Academician K. Sytnik of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences writes in PRAVDA. K. Sytnik, who is also director of the N. Kholodny Institute of Botany, believes that science has approached the understanding of the mechanism of malignant growth of the cell, appreciate the genetic of immune reactions, and study the fine structure of animal and plant genes.

This and other genetic engineering discoveries have transformed a biologist into a designer of genes and near of new unheard-of organisms. It is known that such medical preparations as insulin, somatotrophin, and other hormones are now produced on an industrial scale out of bacteria with the corresponding human and animal genes.

Design research in the area of cells with more complex organisms, such as animals and plants, began less than ten years ago. In this respect, Soviet scientists hold a leading position in the world. For example, they are devising methods for the production of hybrid plants by crossing plant cells directly and not the sex cells. This productive method is widely applicable in selecting new types of plants. The set of genes can be so different that as a result one can create plants which will be impossible to grow normally by cross-breeding. This method has already been used to obtain the new-type hybrids of tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet peppers with their wild counterparts. All these crosses were carried out on requests from scientists, and they provide valuable initial material for selecting new types of plants.

Places to visit

Exhibits under a magnifying glass



A new museum has opened in the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery. Its hall is assigned not for works of past masters but the amazing art of our contemporary Nikolai Syudzhinsky, who has developed a series of unique microminiatures.

Specialists from various countries say that these miniatures

represent the brink of human abilities.

Nineteen of Nikolai's miniatures are permanently exhibited in the Kiev-Pechersky Monastery. The museum hall looks like an odd ship with huge porpoises on the sides. Clinging to them are sea creatures of the water.

Take, for example, the golden dragonfly. Outwardly, everything in it — the size and posture — repeats the natural insect. But it is only through a magnifying glass that one can see the dragonfly, sitting on the stalk of a reed, looks onto the world with eyes of real watches with minute and hour hands. To shape a flea — there is also a mouse flea in the museum — according to Syudzhinsky, was much easier to him, than to make any of the 132 pairs of these watches.

VIEWPOINT

DONBASS TODAY AND TOMORROW

Nikolai GRINKO,
Minister of the Coal Industry,
Ukraine SSR

Among Soviet industrial centres the Donbass coal field in the Ukraine still remains one of the biggest. It produces coal, smelts steel and manufactures various machines. Despite the versatile nature of production, Donbass is primarily associated with coal extraction, which has been going on for two centuries now. The earlier quantity of extraction was calculated in thousands, then millions. Today Donbass provides hundreds of millions of high-grade coal. It yields two-thirds of the country's extractable coal and nearly half of its coking coal.

It is said that natural reserves will inevitably become scarce, no matter how rich they might be. Yet, in the Donbass the future as decline in production in Donbass is expected. Its coal reserves are estimated at 100s of thousands of millions of tonnes. The economic programme worked out for the development of the field provides for regular increases in coal extraction. This is to be achieved by opening superpowerful and highly mechanized coal-mines, such as Shchektyorskaya, Chibokaya, which will produce 2.1 million tonnes of coal every year, and the Krasnoarmetskaya Zapadnaya with a capacity of 1.2 million tonnes. The opening of these and other mines is a continuation of the current programme aimed at raising coal extraction on the field. Under the programme this year's coal output will increase by 11 million tonnes, to compare with 1980, 2.5 million of this will be obtained through modernization of existing mines.

However, it is not easy to extract coal of Donbass ore now and the operation becomes increasingly difficult with every passing year. On the average the mines go 10 to 15 metres deeper yearly. Correspondingly, this increases the complexity of coal extraction. In this situation we were the first coal-miners in the world to come up against unexpected ejection of coal and rock as well as growing temperature in the tunnels. We were also the first to learn to combat these obstacles. In all mines which present a danger of unexpected coal and gas ejection, we resort to forecastrs and strict control over the efficiency in the application of anti-ejection measures. The most important thing being done today to avert disasters' work at considerable depth in introduction of new coal-mining technologies.

Our future objective is to have "unmanned" coal faces and mines where everything would be done by automatic machines. We have nearly reached such level in technical equipping of mines. At present, a number of research institutes in Moscow, Donetsk and some other cities are designing a complex of machines for coal extraction, which would cut coal-miners down in the pits. The first "unmanned" mine will appear on the Donbass field at the Krasnoarmetskaya Zapadnaya mine by the end of the current decade.

You may well ask about the mines' future after mechanization has been introduced. We see no problems in this respect. The workers themselves will be needed in the construction of new mines. Over the past two years, nearly ten pits have been closed down after their reserves were exhausted. Almost all the redundant workers have been sent to other coal-mines; the others have decided to change their occupation.

Жуков 13.16

